

Arizona Weekly Enterprise.

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FLORENCE, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1889.

NUMBER 5

W. C. SMITH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

FORWARDING

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Casa Grande, Ariz.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO CONSIGNMENTS IN MY CARE
MARK GOODS "CARE OF W. C. S., CASA GRANDE A. T."

Barley, Chopped Feed, Potatoes, Flour, Beans, Bacon

and everything needed by

MINERS AND TEAMSTERS

kept constantly on hand, and will not be undersold.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED

THE MACHINERY DEPOT

OF TUCSON,

A Shop in which all kinds of Machine Repairing can be done.

Steam Engines, Heavy Machinery, Windmills,

Steam and Horse Power Pumps, Wrought Iron Pipe, Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.

Mill, Mine and Ranch Supplies, Barbed Wire and Iron Roofing.
HARDWARE, LUBRICATING OILS.

JOHN GARDINER, Tucson.

A. GOLDSCHMIDT & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

C. SELIGMANN & CO

Tucson, Arizona,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,

And Wholesale Dealers in

Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

SCHLITZ BEER.

Agents for the Celebrated Victoria Water

Always a large stock of

Imported Key West and Domestic Cigars on Hand.

Country Orders will be filled promptly.

J. CHAMPION.

Dealer in

Lumber, Timbers, Builders' Materials.

—OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—

CASA GRANDE ARIZONA.

ORDERS FROM FLORENCE, PINAL, SILVER KING, AND MINING CAMPS PROMPTLY supplied at lowest prices. A fine stock of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, etc., always on hand.

A. T. COLTON,

General Real Estate Agent.

Desert Lands Selected and Land Office Entries
Attended to. Relinquishments for Sale

Surveying and General Engineering promptly attended to. Irrigation works a specialty.

U. S. DEPUTY MINERAL SURVEYOR

Florence - - - - - Arizona.

FLORENCE BREWERY,

wish to announce to all my customers and patrons that I am still in my old stand in this place and manufacture the

Finest Beer in the Territory,

which I offer for sale by the

Keq, Gallon, Bottle or Glass

BOTTLED BEER A SPECIALTY.

A finer article is not found in the Territory. All orders promptly filled.

PETER WILL Prop.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF.

He Was a Man of Consequence in European Politics.

The death of Count Gregorovich Schouvaloff seems to most Americans a matter of comparatively little importance, but it means much to Europe, especially to all the powers interested in the much discussed "Eastern Question." In the carefully involved intrigues of Russia has so long engaged in Count Schouvaloff was among her most expert intriguers. He was a man of remarkable suavity, attractive bearing and kindly presence; he could charm a circle of cultivated people and read their thoughts at the same time that he concealed his own. The impression he made upon all who met him was that of a boon companion and delightful talker, without a concealment or reserved design, yet he proved the only man capable of misleading British statesmen, and actually influencing public opinion in favor of Russia in countries naturally hostile to her. In short, he was an almost perfect diplomatist.

Count Schouvaloff was born in 1838 and entered the imperial guard as soon as his studies would allow, earning promotion before becoming a general. After rising to the rank of colonel of cavalry he was sent as military attaché to Paris when but 25 years old. He was governor of the Baltic provinces of Russia from 1874 to 1878, and then became chief of the political and secret police, with extraordinary powers. Finally, in 1878, he was selected for the highest post in Russian diplomacy, and at that time the most important post in Europe—as Russian ambassador to London. His success in misleading the British government as to Russian designs in the east (Turkey) is matter of recent history. It astonished the world. Justly and rightly says that "before the English public had time to recover their breath and observe what was taking place the victorious armies of Russia were almost within sight of the minarets of Stamboul."

This was late in 1877. The Russians had entered the Danube principalities in war with Turkey, had succeeded in holding back the English, in whom the Turks had trusted, till they were on the verge of ruin, and had restrained Germany. All this time Count Schouvaloff was smiling and chatting in London drawing rooms, and had gained such a footing with the Austrian and German diplomats that in the final settlement he carried his points against other powers as well as against a furious opposition at home. For his services the czar made him a knight of the first class of the Order of St. Vladimir. Since retiring from the court of St. James Count Schouvaloff has lived in apparent retirement, but in Russia that may mean the most intense activity by secret agents. In his death Russia loses one of her very foremost men.

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Herr Hans Guido Von Bulow, the pianist, is in America for the second time in his life. He made a tour of the United States in 1873. Von Bulow is a man of many extraordinary characteristics. Some startling stories are told of his curious conduct before audiences in Europe. He is extremely sensitive and nervous, besides being a profound egotist. On one occasion, while he was directing a symphony in one of the great music halls of Europe, his sharp eye caught a lady fanning herself in one of the boxes. Quick as a flash he brought the music to a sudden stop. A deep silence brooded over the house. Slowly turning to the lady, and making her a comically ironical bow, he said:

"Madame, may I be permitted to ask you to fan in time with the symphony? Otherwise, either the music or the fan will have to cease."

The lady retired, amid the mingled protests and cheers of the audience, and with a defiant flourish of the arm Von Bulow again began the symphony.

In 1873 Von Bulow married Cosima, a natural daughter of Liszt and the Countess d'Agout. His wife subsequently deserted him and was married to Richard Wagner before she had been divorced from Von Bulow. The divorce was afterwards secured, however, and this little incident did not in the least tend to interrupt the life long intimacy that existed between Wagner and Von Bulow.

CURIOUS THINGS OF LIFE.

It is against the law in Mexico for any one to read a newspaper aloud.

In digging among the ruins of Pompeii they have found a piece of brass made to fit over the human cheek.

In China people in easy circumstances lay their coffins long before they need them, and exhibit them as ornamental pieces of furniture.

There is a man in Los Angeles, Cal., whose business it is to travel east with the corpses of people who go to southern California to find health, and who die instead.

Guns are now being made so powerful that the objects which their missiles are intended to strike will be out of sight. Consequently the guns can only be directed by the map.

A mushroom, described by a physician of Portland, Ore., as having sprung up in a single night near his doorstep, measured 24 inches in circumference and weighed 15 pounds.

A shrewd citizen of Montezuma, Ga., swapped horses ten times in one day and made \$125 and galloped home that night possessed of the same horse to impart the news to his family.

New wonders are being unearthed every day, and a new and rare one has just turned up in Paris in the shape of a fine bust of Mme. de Sade by Canova. It was found in a second hand shop, where it had lain for years, submerged under rubbish, with its value all unguessed.

A gentleman in Columbus, Ga., has a razor which has been in constant use 104 years. It bears a close resemblance to a broad ax, but does good service yet, and may cut many a whisker before it is finally laid away among the relics of bygone days or used for trimming corns.

Lace applique with velvet flowers and leaves in natural colors is much in favor with Turkish dressmakers.

THE SACHELOR'S EGGS.

He Tried to Get Them Boiled Soft, but They Came Out Stone Hard.

A Scranton bachelor, who boards at one of the hotels and rooms outside, got so tired of eating stale eggs a while ago that he thought he would see if he couldn't change the program a little. So he bought three dozen new laid eggs and took them to his lodgings, and when he went to tea that night he carried a couple of the eggs in his pocket and told the pleasant waiter girl to have them boiled soft. They came back as hard as rocks, and the bachelor declared that not one in that kitchen knew enough to boil an egg.

The handsome waiter girl said she was sorry that the cook hadn't done as she had ordered her to, and she volunteered to have two other eggs boiled soft, but the bachelor told her she needn't. The next morning he took two more eggs over to the hotel and gave special directions as to how they should be boiled, and he had to swear when he opened them, for they were as hard as base balls.

At supper that night he took three eggs, got another girl to take his orders, and gave the same directions. Result: Three eggs as unyielding as bullets. The bachelor said he guessed it was time for him to change his boarding place, and he uttered some unpleasant remarks regarding the interior management of the culinary department of the house. But he was on hand the next morning, and he had three nice large fresh eggs in his pocket. Calling his favorite waiter girl, he said:

"Now, I want you to open these eggs, drop them in hot water and peck them very soft and, my dear, I want you to stand by them and see that they are cooked right."

She said she would and away she went, but in a minute or so she returned looking sad, and with the three eggs in six halves on a dish.

"I am sorry, sir," she said, and her light soprano voice trembled, "but these eggs were already boiled as hard as they could be when I broke them, and she placed them on the table in front of the irate bachelor.

"I don't know," she said, and she left the table at once and started out to verify his suspicions. His investigations were flushed by the middle of the forenoon, and what he found out was this: A married friend of his, who lived in the house where the bachelor had his lodgings, is a practical joker of the first order. He had taken all of the eggs to his kitchen, boiled them as hard as he could, and then placed them back in the bachelor's basket.

"It's all right," said the bachelor to another friend, "but I'll lay for him with a trick that'll make him hate himself like Satan for a year and a half."—New York Sun.

A Smart Boy and His Grandpa.

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An Act.

To provide for a lien on stock for the charges of pasturing and feeding the same by farmers, ranchmen and others.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

Sec. 1. All farmers, ranchmen and others who shall furnish pasture, hay, or other feed for any cattle, horses, or other stock, to be fed on the premises of such person or persons furnishing such pasture, hay or feed, shall have a lien on such stock for the amount of the charges due and unpaid for such pasture, hay or other feed and shall have a right to take possession of and retain such stock until such charges are paid by the owner or owners thereof as provided in the next section.

Sec. 2. Whenever any pasture, hay or other feed shall be furnished for stock as provided in the preceding section, the person or persons furnishing such stock on account of the non-payment of the charges due for the pasture, hay or other feed furnished them as aforesaid and such possession has continued for twenty days after the accruing of such charges and the charges due have not been paid; it shall be the duty of the person taking possession of such stock to notify the owner of stock in writing if he be in the county where the stock is located and is known to the person holding such possession of said stock to come forward and pay the charges due on said stock and on his failure within ten days after such notice has been given him to pay said charges, the holder of said property after five days notice posted in three public places at the county seat of the county wherein said stock is located, shall proceed to sell said stock property, so much thereof as may be necessary to pay all charges and costs as herein provided for at public auction and out of the proceeds thereof pay said charges, together with the costs and charges of making sale and shall pay over the balance to the person entitled to the same.

Sec. 3. If the owner or owners of the stock do not reside in the county where said stock is retained for such charges or is not known by the person holding possession of such stock, the holder of said stock shall proceed to sell said stock property, so much thereof as may be necessary to pay all charges and costs as herein provided for at public auction and out of the proceeds thereof pay said charges, together with the costs and charges of making sale and shall pay over the balance to the person entitled to the same.

Sec. 4. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Chrysoval.

Mr. Fletch M. Doan, of Chrysoval, this county, was in Tucson Saturday.

In an interview with the Star, the following, which bodies well for the prosperity of the town, was gleaned:

There are twenty-five families, and the city consists of about one hundred people. They are all from St. Louis and came out last November and took up 4000 acres of land in 160-acre tracts, and went on the improvement in building houses, clearing land and taking out irrigating canals. The city consists of about one hundred people. They are all from St. Louis and came out last November and took up 4000 acres of land in 160-acre tracts, and went on the improvement in building houses, clearing land and taking out irrigating canals.

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A Sad Family History.

A Washington telegram of a recent date says: "The appointment yesterday of H. M. Dixon, of Mississippi, as a cadet at large to West Point, brought to light a sad family history, probably without parallel in the tragic features which mark the life of a soldier."

The appointment was secured by the young man's grandmother, Mrs. Annie Dixon, who told the following story which was verified by records at Washington. Mrs. Dixon is the widow of Major Henry T. Dixon, the only man in Fauquier county, Virginia, who voted for Lincoln for president in 1860. He had to send to Washington for a ballot, which he deposited in the box with his left hand and a cocked revolver in his right. He had been warned that forty men had sworn to kill him if he voted for Lincoln. Some time afterward he was shot and killed. His property on business, to be gone two days. After he had gone a friend informed Mrs. Dixon that her husband would be shot on the depot platform as he alighted from the cars if he returned. She telegraphed her husband not to return home, and he did not see him again for four years. He served through the war, was one of the defenders of the capital, and was afterwards commissioned as paymaster. During the war Mrs. Dixon suffered much persecution and was several times taken prisoner. Their property was destroyed and six weeks after the war closed Major Dixon was assassinated by an ex-confederate officer, being shot in the back. The family was left in destitute circumstances, and at the request of General Grant, who was acquainted with the circumstances, Postmaster General Randall gave the widow employment in this department. After ten years of service she left it and is now old and feeble, penniless and without a home. Her son Henry M. Dixon, went south during the war, a mere boy, and married in Mississippi at the age of eighteen, his wife being a native of that state. He opposed the democratic ticket at his home in Yazoo City in 1879, and was warned by a mob to leave town. This he refused to do and in August 1879, he was shot down from behind as he was passing his home. His wife died long since, and six small children were thus bereft of their parents' care and love. It was for the eldest of these, named for his father, that Mrs. Dixon asked the appointment. Accompanying the application was a package of papers that were mysteriously lost. It was a letter taken from the hip pocket of Henry M. Dixon, through which the fatal bullet had cut its deadly way; another was a letter from the widow to the widowed mother, full of tenderness and pathos. These with the rest were referred to Secretary Proctor who was as deeply touched as the president, who determined to appoint the boy if there was a place for him.

An Act.

Empowering the boards of supervisors of the several counties in the territory to authorize a survey to define the boundary lines of all counties, and to make a map of the said several counties.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

Sec. 1. Whenever, in the judgment of any board of supervisors in any county in this territory it may be deemed necessary that the boundary lines separating said county from any other county, should be defined so that it may be easily determined, then said board of supervisors may notify the board of supervisors of the contiguous county in their discretion, and within thirty days after said notice the county supervisors of both said counties shall proceed to survey said boundary line and establish posts thereon one mile apart.

Sec. 2. The expense of making said survey shall be borne equally between the counties interested, and the said expense shall be paid out of the general fund of the counties interested.

Sec. 3. The boards of supervisors of the counties ordering said survey shall have a map made of its respective county, defining the boundaries of road and school districts, voting precincts and the exterior boundaries of the county, which said maps shall be filed with the clerk of the board of supervisors.

Sec. 4. The expense of making said maps and surveys shall be borne by the respective counties and paid out of the general fund of said counties as determined by the boards of supervisors of said counties.

Sec. 5. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 21st, 1889.

Phoenix Bonds.

The \$150,000 bonds of the city of Phoenix were bid in yesterday by the Rollins Investment company of Denver at a premium of three quarters of a cent on the dollar. Considering that these bonds only bear 6 per cent interest per annum, it will be seen that the credit of this little Arizona city is first class. It is a compliment to the progress, business prosperity and prospects of the capital city and its energetic, enterprising citizens.

This is the highest price ever paid for Arizona bonds bearing such a low rate of interest, and we feel that money will be plenty to loan in this city one year from date, at 6 and 8 cents per annum. Our county and city are fast taking rank among the most prosperous communities in the entire southwest. The bidding for the bonds was splendid, many bids being received and all were above par.—Gazette.

Prospector Probably Got Even.

A Papago Indian brought the report to town this morning, says the Tucson Citizen, that a Pima Indian in coming over the Santa Catalina mountains had discovered the body of a dead man, supposed to have been murdered by the Apaches. On investigation the sheriff ascertained that it was not in the Catalinas but in the Tortilla mountains where the discovery was made. From what could be gathered from the Pima Indian the remains were that of an Apache and that he had been killed about a month ago.

ADVANTAGES OF IRRIGATION.

The Old System of Irrigation Known to the World.

Mr. John Newall of Boston says: Irrigation is the oldest system of agriculture known. It was understood in the infant days of the race, on the plains of Persia, Babylon and Assyria, where it is in practice now. Adam, probably, after being driven out from Eden and compelled to earn his living by the sweat of his brow, must have learned to raise crops by irrigation on the plains of Mesopotamia. The richest and most productive regions of the earth have been cultivated in this manner for thousands of years. The valley of the Nile, the greater portion of India, the green plains of Lombardy, the beautiful fields of Castile, have always depended on irrigation for crops.

Though subject to such a system for thousands of years, they are to day the most productive valleys of the earth, and support a dense population—in India 200 to 600 souls to the square mile; in Piedmont, Italy, 270, and 300 persons for Lombardy. Irrigated portions of Spain have a population of from 200 to 400 souls to the square mile. Egypt, "the granary of the world," has a population of 483 to the square mile. In the United States irrigation is practiced in southern California, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and Utah.

One cubic foot per second will flood 300 acres of loamy soil, but by careful economy, distribution of pipes, 1102 to 1600 acres are cultivated by one cubic foot per second. Seventeen thousand acres of land in Los Angeles county are irrigated by this means. This judicious application of water has made Los Angeles the garden of California. The immense valleys of Gila, Salt river, San Pedro, Sulphur Spring and San Simon of Arizona, have an abundant supply of water for irrigation. These valleys drain a vast extent of country, and the waters which flow through them have their source in the rocky mountains thousands of feet above, and contain inexhaustible quantities of water.

Congress could never put a small portion of the surplus public money to better use than to furnish flowing water for these dry plains and valleys. The benefits to stock-raising and farming industries would be incalculable, as the area of agricultural and grazing land would be increased a thousand fold. Congress or capitalists have only to observe what has been done in California with a limited water supply, and there are valleys in Arizona superior to any in the Golden state.

Bradstreet's Report.

An article in Bradstreet's a recognized authority in the United States upon matters pertaining to finance and commerce says:

"It is English money that is to drain the valley of Mexico. English money that is to open the best coffee and tobacco lands in the republic by means of the Oaxaca railway, and when the railway comes that is to connect Guatemala and Mexico, it will be British sovereigns that will build it. At this moment railroads are going forward in Mexico that will cost not less than \$40,00